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35-Year Korea-China Ties Marked

The 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and China was greeted with exchanges of messages between Korean and Chinese leaders.

President Kim Il Sung sent a message on October 5 to Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, on this occasion. Premier Kang Song San sent a message to his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam exchanged messages with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xuegian.

Various functions also took place in Pyongyang and Beijing on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between two countries.

Following is the text of the message sent from President Kim Il Sung to President Li Xiannian:

On the significant 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two fraternal countries, Korea and China, I extend warmest felicitations and cordial regards to you and the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf.

The founding of the People's Republic of China following that of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries were a brilliant fruition of the revolutionary struggle of the Eastern people for national and class liberation and marked an epochal occasion in efflorescing and developing in an allround way the bonds of kindred friendship between the two peoples on to a new higher plane.

Over the last 35 years our two countries have consistently consolidated and developed the indestructible, fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation without wavering in any trial and storm, cherishing at all times fraternity as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and a sense of obligation as class brothers.

The two peoples have struggled shoulder to shoulder with each other to repel the imperialist aggressors, closely cooperated with each other in the struggle for socialist construction and kept pace with each other in the international arena, too, for the victory of the cause of peace.

The great Korea-China friendship which has deep historical roots was firmly fixed by law by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries.

Today the Korea-China friendship is efflorescing and developing onto a very high stage and this greatly helps towards safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people set great store by the traditional Korea-China friendship and will make every effort in the future, too, to cement and develop it forever generation after generation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the struggle for thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the party, building a modern socialist power, highly democratic and highly civilised, and reunifying the whole country by taking back Taiwan under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Pyongyang Willing to Consider U.S. Proposals: Foreign Minister

DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam said Pyongyang is willing to consider U.S. proposals for "confidence-building" security measures in the context of the three-way talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea, reported the Washington Post published on October 8, 1984.

Kim, who is making the first visit in several years by a DPRK Foreign Minister to the United Nations, made the statement in a 2½-hour interview with a Washington Post staff writer.

Kim said that the impetus for the tripartite talks came from Washington itself in September last year in a diplomatic message sent through a third country.

"I would like to clearly state that we are willing to consult and discuss the confidence-building measures raised by Ronald Reagan in his United Nations speech, together with other peaceful issues, in three-way talks of our side, the United States and the south Korean side," Kim said through an interpreter.

Kim Yong Nam also said that Pyongyang is willing to discuss in tripartite talks not only its own proposals but "other issues raised by the other participating side, if [they are] rational in relating to our national reunification."

The high-ranking DPRK official, the Washington Post reported, expressed willingness to have such contacts "in any forum at any time and in any place." As to the recent North-South exchanges generated by the delivery of DPRK relief supplies to the south, he said the north's "main purpose and motive" was humanitarian and spoke guardedly about the political potential of the continuing exchanges through the Red Cross societies in Pyongyang and Seoul, the Post reported.

China Renews Its Support for 3-Way Talks

"The Korean people are now confronted with the task to reunify the country at an early date. We fully support President Kim Il Sung's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and proposal for tripartite talks," said a Chinese leader.

Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, made the statement in his talk with a delegation of the Korea-China friendship association headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, on Oct. 2 in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. The delegation went there to attend China's national day celebrations.

President Li said the China-Korea relationship was very good and it was not temporary but everlasting as it was provided by Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Kim Il Sung.

It is very good of you to have sent relief goods to the south Korean flood victims recently, said the Chinese president.

The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

S. Korean Students Urge N-S Student Talks, Constitutional Amendment

By Li Sang Chil
Special to The People's Korea

South Korean students called for north-south talks, sports exchanges, and constitutional amendment as south Korean students battled almost every day on campus and main streets in Seoul.

There are signs of the present students resistance growing further, according to south Korean and Japanese newspapers.

A demand for north-south student talks and students' sports exchange was voiced by south Korean students, according to a report of the Japanese "Tokyo Shimbun". Dissident students formed an independent general studental council at Seoul National University recently, when the call for north-south student talks was made by its newly-chairman elected there. This was

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Over 2,000 students of Seoul National University stone riot police on Oct. 10 in an attempt to march off campus and stage a street demonstration protesting spying on campus activity. Riot police fire tear gas to drive back the students into their school. (UPI)

U-2, F-20 Crash In S. Korea

A U.S. Air Force U-2 reconnaissance aircraft and a U.S.-built F-20 "Tigershark" fighter plane crashed in south Korea.

The former reconnaissance aircraft crashed three miles south of Osan AB about 7 a.m. on Oct. 8 and the latter jet fighter crashed in rice paddies on Oct. 10, killing the pilot during a demonstration.

The U-2 reconnaissance aircraft was based at Osan AB about 30 miles south of Seoul, where a U.S. Air Force division is stationed. The last crash of a U-2 in south Korea was in May, when one of the aircraft went down on the west end of the Osan runway while taking off on a routine spy mission.

The F-20 tactical fighter "Tigershark" crashed at the conclusion of a 10-minute demonstration flight of the Tigershark's capabilities. The crash took place about 3:30 p.m. at Suwon AB in south Korea's central region.

DPRK Foreign Trade Bank Marks Its 25th Anniversary

The Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has forged relations with more than 1,100 banks of 114 countries on the five continents of the world and the volume of account settlement with foreign countries increased 38 times as against the first days of its founding and the number of banks which hope to establish transactions with us is continuously increasing.

So said Pang Gi Yong, President of the Foreign Trade Bank, speaking at a meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Trade Bank which was held on September 26.

Present at the meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture were Premier Kang Song San, vice-President Li Jong Ok, vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi and Chae Hui Jong, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At the meeting President Pang Gi Yong said that President Kim Il Sung founded in November 1959 the Foreign Trade Bank whose mission is to control state foreign currency in unified way and organize account settlement with foreign countries.

The founding of the Foreign Trade Bank was an epochal event in building an independent national bank, he noted, and went on:

To establish economic relations with other countries and develop foreign trade and external economic affairs on the basis of building an independent national economy is a revolutionary policy which the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have consistently maintained.

Over the past 25 years the Foreign Trade Bank, upholding this just policy, has financially supported the foreign trade and external economic affairs.

In accordance with the consistent policy of our Party and the Government of the DPRK, our bank has actively developed transactions and cooperative relations with the banks of the nonaligned and developing countries, while ceaselessly strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with the banks of socialist countries and constantly expanded the transactions and exchange with those of capitalist countries which hope to have good relations with our country.

Over the past 25 years since the Foreign Trade Bank was founded, the foundation of the independent socialist national economy has been strengthened, with the result that our foreign trade bank has come to have a more powerful and solid basis.

All the successes registered by the Foreign Trade Bank are entirely a fruition of the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the Party centre, the reporter stressed.

Head of the congratulatory group of the Association of Korean Credit Cooperatives in Japan Hong Bong Su, Chairman of the association, made a congratulatory speech.

Present on invitation at the meeting were various delegations and delegates of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), the delegations and delegates from the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Finland, Pakistan, Japan, Libya, Nigeria, Belgium, Austria, Mozambique, Ethiopia, West Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Britain, France, Kuwait, Cameroon and various regions of the world and diplomatic envoys of various countries and officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

A meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Trade Bank was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Sep. 26.

Administration Council Banquet

The Administration Council arranged a banquet on the evening of September 26 at the Okryu Restaurant in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Trade Bank.

Present there were Premier Kang Song San, vice-President Li Jong Ok, vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Chae Hui Jong, Minister of Finance Yun Gi Jong, President of the Central Bank Pyon Sung U, President of the Foreign Trade Bank Pang Gi Yong and other personages concerned.

The members of the congratulatory group of the Association of Korean Credit Cooperatives in Japan headed by its Chairman Hong Bong Su and delegations and delegates of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) were present.

Also present on invitation were the delegations and delegates of various countries on a visit to the DPRK to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Trade Bank.

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi made a speech at the banquet.

He said that over the past 25 years the Foreign Trade Bank greatly contributed to the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the Party centre.

From the first days of its founding the Foreign Trade Bank has developed transaction and friendly and cooperative relations with the banks of various countries of the world, firmly maintaining *chajusong* (independence) in its external activities.

In the DPRK socialist construction is successfully progressing and foreign trade is expanding day by day, said the speaker.

Development of Agriculture in Korea (15)

(Continued from the No. 1,210 issue of The People's Korea)

Experience of DPRK in Modernization of Poultry and Livestock Farming

In our country the centuries-old backwardness of animal husbandry, an aftereffect of colonial rule, has been eliminated in a short space of time, and a new brilliant page has been turned in poultry and livestock farming, which is Juche-oriented.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"An energetic struggle should be waged to further consolidate its existing foundations and put stockbreeding on a modern basis so that our backwardness in this field—a hangover from the past—may be eliminated and the output of animal products be decisively increased." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 584.)

Modernization of poultry and stock raising is an essential demand for the elimination of backwardness in this field and its rapid development. It is also a basic guarantee for producing more animal products with less labour and fodder and fully satisfying the growing demand for them. This modernization is a decisive factor in freeing the working people in this field from arduous and insanitary work and raising their cultural and technical standards.

From a desire to make our people live as well as other peoples, President Kim Il Sung has personally built up, in a brief span of time, modern poultry and livestock farming which can produce eggs and meat by industrial methods.

As a result, the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant with an annual production capacity of 100 million eggs, 10,000-ton duck and pig plants, quail, goose and many other big and small plants have been built in all parts of the country. This contributes a great deal to the betterment of the people's livelihood.

1. Principle in Modernization of Poultry and Livestock Farming

We adhered to the principle of solving all problems arising in modernizing poultry and stock raising strictly from the Juche stand in keeping with our realities, by using our own technology, designs, machines and equipment.

In distributing chicken and pig plants, we took care to place them near the consumer areas and gave consideration to the problem of sewage disposal.

Big chicken and duck plants were placed in the vicinity of large cities and workers' settlements. Using them as the parent body, we set up branch plants close by rather small workers' settlements. We built pig plants in maize producing zones with due consideration to consumer areas. This enabled us to use as fertilizer to maize fields several hundred cubic metres of sewage flowing through pipes every day. This is the most reasonable measure because we could solve the problems of both increasing maize yields and preventing environmental pollution.

In building chicken and pig plants, we reckoned with the natural and economic conditions and the convenience of the raisers. When we were deciding on the sites for the construction of chicken plants, we took into account the limited crop area of the country in the first place and then the interests of epizootic prevention. So, they were built at the snug foot of mountains. And we made three-storied chicken coops in consideration of the stature of the raisers. We also made feeding and water-supplying devices and egg collectors to suit our actual conditions.

We correctly determined the order of priority in creating modern poultry and livestock industries.

Great amounts of funds, materials and equipment are required to build up-to-date poultry and pig plants. It is therefore impossible to construct various kinds of plants at one time in all regions. We adhered to the principle of giving priority to big cities and workers' districts where industries are concentrated, and of building poultry plants ahead of pig plants.

This was due to the eating habits of our people who from olden times preferred chicken and eggs. Moreover, poultry is easier to raise by industrial methods than other domestic animals, its production cycle is short, and it is a very profitable investment to raise poultry because feed consumption per unit of its products is small.

After modern poultry and livestock farming was built up, we organized production on the principle that they increased output and, at the same time, gave active assistance to cooperative stock raising.

While producing animal products, poultry and pig plants supply cooperative farms with breeding stock and eggs, thereby greatly contributing to poultry and livestock farming of the country as a whole.

2. Ways of Modernizing Poultry and Livestock Farming

In the 1960's we put forward the policy of modernizing animal husbandry by making effective use of its existing foundations and took active measures to carry it out.

As a result, new modern poultry and pig plants, pedigree-stock and breed-animal farms and assorted-feed factories were built on an up-to-date scientific and technical basis in only a few years. This made it possible to mass-produce animal products by industrial methods.

The following measures were taken to modernize poultry and livestock farming:

First, chicken, duck and pig plants were built in a brief span of time through a nationwide movement by actively drafting local materials and manpower with the powerful support of industry.

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Foreign Minister Urges Non-Aligned Vigilance Against Splittist Moves

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries held in New York, according to a report.

He said the sacred cause of the non-aligned movement has not yet been accomplished and the present complicated and tense international situation raises a heavier task before this movement.

He said:

Our delegation considers that the non-aligned countries should further activate this movement, enhance its role in keeping with the demand of the present situation and ensure joint action to cope with the world events in accordance with a joint strategy worked out at the 7th Summit Conference, directing attention to the following questions in particular:

Firstly, all the non-aligned countries should persistently struggle to prevent the danger of a new global war and defend world peace and security.

In order to defend world peace and security, the non-aligned countries should continue their strenuous struggle for putting an end to the arms race, realizing universal and complete disarmament, having military blocs dissolved, preventing the formation of a new military alliance, achieving complete withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military bases from other countries and establishing nuclear-free zones, peace zones in different parts of the world.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should expand and develop South-South cooperation in a manysided way, while energetically striving to establish a new international economic order in accordance with the economic declaration and the action programme of economic cooperation adopted at the 7th Summit Conference.

What is important today in expanding and developing South-South cooperation is to find out and develop vast possibilities of mutual cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, make reliable political commitments for mutual accommodation and translate them into practice.

Thirdly, the non-aligned countries should actively support and encourage the people's struggle for national independence, sovereignty and the building of a new life against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including apartheid and Zionism and all manner of foreign aggression and interference, domination and subjugation and inequality.

We think this is one of the basic tasks proceeding from the mission of the non-aligned movement and the way to promote the noble cause of the movement.

With the support and encouragement of the non-aligned countries, our people will realize tripartite talks between the DPRK and the United States with the participation of south Korean authorities to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south and thereby remove the tensions and the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula, promote the cause of national reunification through dialogue for reunification and contribute to the realization of the noble cause of the non-aligned movement.

Fourthly, all the non-aligned countries should make sustained efforts to strengthen and develop this movement in their respective positions, directing main efforts to strengthening the unity of the movement.

Unity is the life of the non-aligned movemnt and the source of invincible might.

All the non-aligned countries should heighten vigilance against the divisive and splittist moves of the imperialists and their stooges and counter them with the strategy of unity by correctly resolving differences among member nation's of the non-aligned movement and other problems obstructing the unit and solidarity in the spirit of unity and cooperation.

What is also important for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement is to actively take practical measures for implementing the decision of the Seventh Summit Conference.

In conclusion he stressed:

The DPRK Government solemnly declares once again that it will in the future, too, as in the past, remain true to the ideas and fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and make all its efforts for the unity and cohesion of the movement and its strengthening and development and for the realisation of South-South cooperation and for the establishment of a new international economic order by organically combining its general interests with the national interests.

Many U.N. Delegates Back DPRK's Reunification Initiatives

Delegates of various countries, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 39th U.N. General Assembly Session, expressed support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, according to reports from the U.N. headquarters.

The Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua stressed: We support the reunification of Korea and demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea.

The foreign minister of **Bahrain** welcomed the appeal for national reunification for the interests and prosperity of the entire Korean people.

The vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Laos said: We are standing on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Foreign Minister of **Djibouti**, noting that the reunification of Korea should be achieved free from foreign interference, stressed that the national desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country should be realised.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion of **Bolivia** supported all the steps for the reunification of **Korea**.

The Foreign Minister of **Hungary** said that the Hungarian Government supported the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peacefully reunifying the country on a democratic basis free from foreign interference.

The **Cuban** Foreign Minister said: We support the legitimate desire and demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country and demand that the U.S. interventionist forces put an end to their interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw from the south of the Korean Peninsula.

The Foreign Minister of **Guyana** said: We warmly support the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks as a constructive one.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of **Niger** said: We encourage and support the efforts of the Korean people to solve the question of the country's reunification in the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The **Nepalese** Foreign Minister said Nepal had maintained its firm stand that the Korean people's desire for national reunification should be realised peacefully without outside interference.

The **French** Foreign Minister said the divided **Korean** people had the right to achieve reunification.

The **Zambian** Foreign Minister said he hoped Korea would be reunified on the principles declared in the north-south joint statement issued in 1972.

The **Congolese** Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation said the division of Korea should be brought an end on the principle of self-determination.

The **Democratic Yemeni** Foreign Minister said his country supported the DPRK proposals for the reunification of the country.

Praising the honest attitude of the DPRK for promoting a peaceful reunification of the country, the **Afghan** Foreign Minister expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

Saying that **Egypt** would make efforts to create international environment favourable for realising the desire of the Korean people for national reunification, the Egyptian Foreign Minister said a fair settlement of the Korean question would contribute to easing the international tensions and strengthening the non-aligned movement.

Noting that the DPRK had advanced constructive proposals for national reunification, the **Polish** Foreign Minister expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The **Romanian** Foreign Minister reaffirmed **Romania's** active support to the DPRK's efforts, stand and proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Reaffirming **Malta's** support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the Maltese Foreign Minister called on the parties concerned to respond to these constructive proposals.

The **Cape Verde** delegate expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The **Guinean** Foreign Minister said he called once again upon the international community and all the honest-minded people to support the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The international community, he stressed, should support the efforts of the Korean people to attain the goal of the complete withdrawal of foreign forces and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The **Sudanese** Foreign Minister expressed the hope that the question of Korean reunification will be solved peacefully free from any outside interference.

The Foreign Minister of **Socialist Ethiopia** reaffirmed Ethiopia's support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. The proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic one, he said.

The **Ugandan** Minister of State in charge of foreign affairs stated:

The Korean Peninsula is a focal point of tensions. Uganda will continue to support the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea for the reunification of Korea, he stressed.

The **Angolan** Foreign Minister reaffirmed Angola's support and solidarity for the just cause of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the reunification of the country and expressed support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

The Benin Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation said that the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea was the main obstacle to the solution of the Korean question and demanded a prompt withdrawal of foreign forces from south Korea.

(Continued from page 2)

All working people—factory and office workers, youth and students, men and women, young and old—took an active part in the building of modern poultry and stock raising centres, displaying high patriotic zeal.

For the construction of the plants, the state supplied only some kinds of materials and equipment which were locally unavailable and saw to it that the local reserves were tapped in the supply of timber and other materials. The state provided standard designs of chicken coops, incubators, feeders and other equipment and ensured that the engineering factories in the neighbourhood of the plants made them by way of social aid.

In this way it was possible to quickly build many chicken, duck and pig plants in the local areas on their own without a heavy outlay by the state.

Second, an independent assorted-feed industry relying on domestic raw materials was created.

At present, the big and small assorted-feed factories constructed in every province and county fully satisfy the demands in the given areas.

The prescriptions for assorted feed could ensure high productivity because they were based on the analysis of the ingredients of the domestic raw feed materials.

In particular, in view of the world-wide "protein feed crisis", deep attention has been paid to attaining self-sufficiency in feed by producing various yeasts by industrial processes.

Third, the firm foundations for raising breeding poultry and stock were built to suit the modernization and industrialization of poultry and livestock farming, so that a well-regulated system of supplying breeding animals was established.

To this end, we built up pedigree-stock farms for different species and breeds of domestic animals, where superior pedigrees are produced and supplied periodically to breeding-bird and stock farms for propagation. Then they are distributed to the poultry and pig plants. These plants create hybrids of the first filial generation from them and use these hybrids in production. And in order to improve pedigree stock systematically scientific research institutions breed new superior strains and give them to pedigree-stock farms.

With the establishment of a unitary system of producing and supplying pedigree stock and breeding animals in the country, the productivity of domestic animals is systematically rising.

Fourth, while poultry and livestock farming was modernized, the state policy of prophylactic veterinary medicine was thoroughly implemented.

(To be continued)

KCNA Information on Completion of Delivery of Relief Goods

PYONGYANG, October 4 (KCNA) — **The Korean Central News Agency issued the following information today upon the successful completion of the delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers:**

The delivery to the south Korean side of the total amount of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of textiles, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicines, relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers, according to a decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, was completed at 3 p.m. October 4.

35,000 tons of cement were transferred at Pukpyong Port and 65,000 tons of cement at Inchon Port on October 4, following the delivery of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of textiles and 759 cardboard boxes of medicines of 14 kinds at Panmunjom on September 30.

Thus the delivery of relief goods which drew warm support and praise and deep concern from all Koreans in the north and south and overseas and broad segments of world people was successfully concluded in twenty odd days since the announcement of the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

In those stirring days the whole land of Korea was overflowing with a powerful tide of boundless emotion and joy at the fact that the compatriots in the north and south unlocked their hearts and exchanged true feelings of kinship for the first time, breaking the decades long state of freeze.

The DPRK's sending of relief goods to the south Korean flood-sufferers was the first significant event in the nearly 40 years long history of national split and a signal event marking a historic milestone in the way of realising the desire for reunification.

The realisation of the relief measure for the south Korean flood-sufferers is a brilliant fruition of the great love and noble sense of duty of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party for sincere compatriotic efforts of the entire people in the northern half of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have not for a moment forgotten our compatriots in south Korea; We consider it our sacred national duty to help the suffering people in south Korea."

From the first days of the country's division, Comrade Kim Il Sung has taken repeatedly various measures to alleviate the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean compatriots, regarding it as a noble national obligation of our people to help them in distress.

This time he showed great favors again, considerate of the miserable lot of numerous flood-sufferers of south Korea, by taking care that relief goods were sent to them immediately.

Our Party indicated the detailed direction and ways of the delivery of the relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers and has wisely organized and guided it to a success.

We have done all our sincere efforts this time to send relief goods out of the desire for lessening the sufferings of fellow countrymen in distress as early as possible, transcending the difference in ideology, idea and social system.

But the south Korean side created an unfavorable atmosphere, slandering our compatriotic and humanitarian relief measure, to put a spoke in its wheel, even after it declared that it would accept the relief goods.

Even when the south side unilaterally declared that the contact between Red Cross working-level delegates had been brought to a "rupture," we approached it with patience and magnanimity, and when it slandered the DPRK's relief measure as one for "political propaganda" and "peace offensive," we showed good will by practically preparing and sending relief goods for our fellow countrymen.

While the relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers were being prepared and sent, the compatriotic zeal of the people in the northern half of the country was high as never before.

Upon hearing news of our humanitarian measure, industrial establishments and cooperative farms in all parts of the country sent bundles of letters and telegrams to and called on the phone the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, requesting that their products be included in the relief goods.

These warm hearts made it possible to flawlessly complete the preparations of relief goods in ten odd days, send trucks, trains and ships fully loaded with rice, textiles, cement and medicines to Kaesong, Nampo, Haeju, Wonsan and Hungnam, the starting points, and finally enabled the first fleet of ships loaded with relief goods for south Korea on September 28.

A total of 1,400 heavy-duty trucks and 14 cargo ships of dozen thousand-ton classes rushed south, carrying our warm compatriotic feelings.

The delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers was also a great demonstration of the vast potential of the powerful independent national economy built in the northern half of the country.

Our self-supporting economy is developing at a fast rate in reliance on its own raw materials, fuel and technique, not affected by any worldwide economic fluctuation.

It is capable of weaving 500,000 metres of textiles in 4 or 5 hours and producing 100,000 tons of cement in 1 or 3 days.

We could carry into practice the relief measure in a short time as we had a superior socialist system and the enormous potential of an independent economy which could produce anything anytime, once determined.

The delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers was carried out amid the attention of the compatriots at home and abroad and the world people as well.

The League of Red Cross Societies, world public circles and fair public opinion supported and warmly hailed our relief measure as a compatriotic and humanitarian one and expressed joy at its realisation.

The amount of the relief goods we delivered to the south side is not enough to completely stabilize the life of the flood-sufferers.

But, considering the number of the flood-sufferers finally announced by south Korean authorities, about 250 kilograms of rice and 17 metres of textiles will go to each household in terms of five-member family, the amount of cement is enough to build about 30,000 dwelling houses, and the medicines can be effectively used in prevention and treatment of various diseases breaking out in flood-affected areas.

The people in the northern half of the country hope that our relief goods imbued with warm compatriotic feelings will be distributed to the flood-sufferers at an early date and help stabilize their life, if but a little.

During the significant auspicious days of the delivery of our relief goods to the south side across the demarcation line, the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea created a good precedent in the way of collaboration, unity and reunfiication by understanding and cooperating with each other in the spirit of compatriotism and humanitarianism.

If the entire people in north and south lead this precious first step of today to a nationwide grand march for realizing the national desire, the day will come earlier when the entire fellow countryment enjoy happiness in a unified land of three thousand *ri*.

Despicable Trick of Burmese Authorities

"Burmese authorities must stop slandering us dancing disgracefully and shamelessly to the tune of the south Korean puppets," said Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of WPK, in its signed commentary on Oct. 5.

The paper denounced Burmese authorities for tyring to shift the responsibility for the "explosion at the Aung San Mausoleum" on to use, reversing black and white in their "report" on "bomb attack at the mausoleum" submitted to the United Nations.

It further said:

No matter what sort of "report" Burmese authorities may trump up in collusion with the south Korean junta, they cannot shift the responsibility for the Rangoon explosion on to us nor can they impair the image of our Republic.

If Burmese authorities think with such trick can they escape from shame for having failed to prevent the explosion plotted by Chon Du Hwan after inviting to Burma, this traitor to the nation and fascist tyrant who seized power at the point of the bayonet with the backing of U.S. imperialism, it is a grave miscalculation.

It is widely known to the world that the Rangoon explosion was a drama staged by the south Korean puppets on a script written by themselves in pursuance of their sinister political aim and had nothing to do with us.

The act of Burmese authorities in dealing with the Rangoon explosion is a dastardly one defying common sense and a base one throwing away even the honour of an independent state.

People know what a generous reward Burmese authorities received from the United States, Japan and south Korean puppets by cooking up the "results of investigation" groundlessly alleging that the Rangoon explosion was "a doing of north Korea" in accordance with a prearranged script through a "political settlement" with them and severing diplomatic relations with us last year.

This time Burmese authorities brought forward again the explosion incident in an attempt to undermine the international authority of the DPRK and support the traitor Chon Du Hwan further isolated and rejected within and without.

It is evident that Burmese authorities are seeking a new reward from the south Korean junta and their masters.

Such trick is all the more intolerable as an atmosphere is growing better thanks to the realisation of our compatriotic measure for the relief of the south Korean flood victims. **(KCNA)**

South Korean workers at Pukpyong Port about 100-miles east of Seoul, unload cement from a DPRK ship for southern flood victims on Oct. 1. (UPI Photo)

Humanitarian, Compatriotic Mission Successfully Discharged: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun dated Oct. 6 carried an editorial titled "We Have Successfully Discharged Our Humanitarian and Compatriotic Mission" on the completion of the delivery of the relief goods for the south Korean flood-victims.

"Now that our relief goods have been delivered at the points designated by the south Korean side, what remains to be done now is to convey them to the flood-sufferes at the earliest date possible so they may substantially help alleviate their sufferings," the paper said. It continued:

We, demanded that the south Korean side take responsible measures to make the relief goods help alleviate the distress of the flood-sufferers.

Our people have creditably discharged their compatriotic and humanitarian mission by overcoming the obstacles laid by the splitists who hate the interflow of the kindred feelings between the fellow countrymen living separated in north and south due to the artificial territorial division and successfully carrying out the delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers.

The relief measure for the south Korean flood-sufferers was a brilliant fruition of the great compatriotism shown by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen living separated and the wise leadership of our Party to carry it to materialization.

We could prepare and send quite a few amount of relief goods to the south Korean flood-sufferers in a brief period, because we had a great economic potential along with our warm kindred feelings to help them.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society in his talk issued on October 3 expressed the hope that the recent relief work would prove to be a turning point in realizing diverse collaboration and exchange between north and south and paving the way for national reunification.

Such collaboration and exchange will create a favorable climate for strengthening the national bonds between north and south and promoting a peaceful reunification of the country.

We are willing to do anything if it will help remove distrust and misunderstanding between north and south, create an atmosphere of trust and understanding and rejoin the severed bonds of the nation.

The humanitarian work for alleviating the sufferings of the flood-sufferers should be followed by the work for national reunification.

Only when a firm guarantee for peace is provided can the problem of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen living separated in north and south be solved successfully.

Whether a breakthrough for a peaceful solution of the Korean question is made or not depends on the realisation of tripartite talks.

If tripartite talks are held and favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are created, north and south will have reunification dialogue and settle the problem of reunification by means of forming a confederal state on the principles declared in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

S. Korea's Anti-Popular '85 Budget

Defence Expenditure Occupies 33.6%

The south Korean "cabinet" on Sept. 20 approved a 11,396 billion won (roughly $14 billion) budget for 1985, limiting the budget expenditure increase to a year-to-year 9.7 percent rise.

The 1985 budget revenues, mostly coming from taxes, are scaled to grow by 11.9 percent to 12,275 billion won, with some 33.6% of the total budget allocated for defence, a 10.8 percent increase over this year.

This figure shows that the new budget serves a war purpose—a prime example of war budget.

Expenditure for "general administration" shows "a comparatively high increase rate for other items" (Dong-A Ilbo, Sept. 20), a 12% increase over this year.

This aims at further strengthening of the fascist oppressive system against the south Korean people.

People's Living Neglected

Meanwhile, nearly half of the 1985 budget goes to war preparations and strengthening of fascist machines.

It is stated that only 29.2% of the total budget will be spent to "economic development" and other items.

As a matter of fact, the expenditures for "social development" including housing, welfare and medical service, which is directly connected with the people's living, occupies only one-fifth of "defence" expenditure, amounts to 809 billion won.

Outlays of the expenditures for "economic development" relating to the military field including construction of highway and port facilities show a high rise over this year.

Tax: 326,000 Won for Each Person

The Chon junta is attempting to raise huge amounts of money for the 1985 budget by collecting much more taxes from the people.

The national taxes out of revenues occupies 96.3%, which means that each citizen has to pay 326,000 won in taxes a 30,000 won increase over this year's 296,000 won.

However, in view of the "past tendency that tax burden rate shows a far higher increase than the real budget" (Dong-A Ilbo, Sept. 20), the south Korean people will be more heavily burdened with various kinds of taxes.

Taxes of 326,000 won for each person are intolerable to the south Korean people under the condition that 60 percent of all the south Korean workers are paid low wages less than 10,000 won and 92% of all the farmers owe heavy debts.

South Korean Cartoon

(Chosun Ilbo, Sept. 21)

"New year budget"

"Black Ink"

"12,275 billion won"

"326,000 won of per-capita tax"

"You conduct good management."

"Red Ink"

"Please help the management of our living, too."

Moscow Lashes JSDF Boss Tour of Seoul

MOSCOW, October 1 (KCNA) — Radio Moscow Oct. 1 aired a news analyst's article lambasting the south Korean trip of the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

"He is the first high-ranking military man of Japan to visit south Korea in 15 years," the radio said, noting that Watanabe, chairman of the "SDF" joint chiefs of staff, left on his south Korean trip on Oct. 1.

"Observers regarded Watanabe's Seoul trip as another turning point in strengthening military tieup between Japan and south Korea," Radio Moscow further said.

"The officially announced purpose of the trip is his attendance at activities marking the day of the founding of the south Korean puppet army. But, the aim of his trip, in fact, goes much farther," said the news analyst's article.

The radio continued: The main topic of the "talks" between those two high-level military bureaucrats would be the joint action of the Japanese "SDF" and the south Korean puppet army along the Pacific routes and at the Far Eastern international straits.

The military collusion between Japan and south Korea has become closer of late.

The Tokyo-Seoul military tie-up is, above all, in the interest of the United States.

The Asian peoples clearly see that the madcap war preparations of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East pose a big threat to peace in this region and Japan and south Korea are being inveigled ever deeper in them.

Watanabe's south Korean trip has invited protest of the democratic public-circles of Japan and south Korea.

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (6)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The budgetary expenses will increase by 12 per cent for agriculture, 9 per cent for construction of modern dwelling houses, towns and rural villages, 5 per cent for social and cultural measures, 6 per cent for education. Expenditure for national defence will account for 14.5 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure.

As can be seen, the budget embodies the policy of fully developing and utilizing the country's resources and improving the people's living standards.

Besides, stress is put on modernizing machines and equipment in all fields of the national economy.

We can clearly see what keen attention the President of the DPRK shows to introducing advanced techniques of other countries and encouraging research work and technical innovation at home.

The emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea is symbolic in this respect. It has a hammer on one side, a sickle on the other and writing-brush in the centre. This symbolizes the alliance of industrial workers, farmers and intellectuals such as engineers, technicians, research workers and writers.

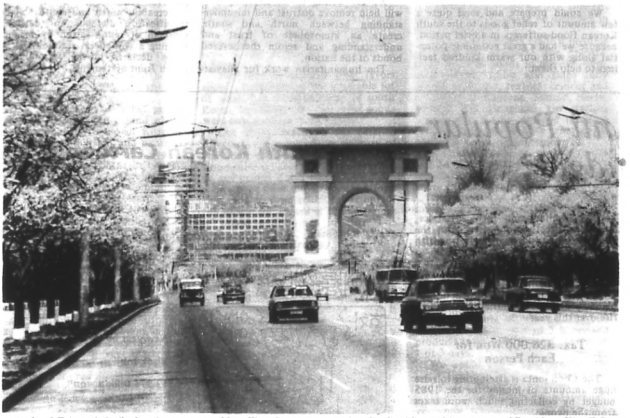
It has become clear that with the promotion of the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy overall mechanization and automation are under way and great progress has already been achieved in easing arduous labour particularly in the metallurgical, engineering, chemical and cement industries.

With the promotion of mechanization and chemicalization in the rural districts the differences between industrial and agricultural labour have been considerably narrowed down.

All these remarkable changes clearly prove what boundless concern President Kim Il Sung shows for relieving the working people of arduous labour to the maximum and providing them with a dignified life befitting to master.

President Kim Il Sung made a right remark in this respect:

"The technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task to increase material wealth by developing technology and the productive forces. It is an important political task to free the working people, liberated from exploitation and oppression, even from the fetters of nature and to ensure for them complete social equality, and independent and creative lives."



Arch of Triumph built for the purpose of handling down to posterity the deathless achievements of President Kim Il Sung who steered the anti-Japanese revolution to a great victory.

Korean paintings "Early Autumn in Mt. Kumgang" by Mun Hwa Chun, 1982

Chapter 5

A LAND OF RADICAL CHANGE

I would not like to give a full description of all the successes achieved in construction. For it would need a more complete work.

I will confine myself to a brief summary of the Korean economic policy and success on the basis of President Kim Il Sung's important speech *Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea* delivered on April 14 last year and the data furnished by the Government of the DPRK.

AGRICULTURE

Special attention is paid to the problem of food.

There goes a saying: "A man is generous only when his rice bin is full." In other words, only when food is plentiful will the people's thoughts improve and everything go off smoothly. Increasing grain production is a matter of primary concern. Grain output was 2,870,000 tons in 1956, 5 million tons in 1970, over 7 million tons in 1974, 8.5 million tons in 1977 and 9 million tons in 1979. The goal of grain production for 1984 is 10 million tons.

The DPRK is a mountainous country, so its arable land is limited and farming is highly intensive. All plots of land are utilized without exception. Hilly areas, too, are reclaimed.

Another important requirement is to diversify agricultural production as far as posible to meet the domestic demand. A large area is occupied by orchards and greenhouse cultivation is widely introduced everywhere possible. The Ryongsong Glass House in the suburbs of Pyongyang is one of the largest vegetable farms. Cultivated here are cucumber, tomato, watermelon, melon and other fresh vegetables.

Stockbreeding takes an important place. The Mangyongdae Chicken Plant built in 1966 puts out 100 million eggs a year by industrial method. Supply of feed and water, egg laying and hatching, collection and checking of eggs, removal of droppings, ventilation and control of temperature and humidity—all these processes are mechanized or automated. A tender takes care of 10,000.

IRRIGATION POLICY

Korea's geographical features are favourable for irrigation and construction of reservoirs, sluices and dams for power station. Korea has many diverse rivers, rapids and natural lakes.

People often remember the former days when they drew water by digging wells and treading waterwheels and offered prayer for rain.

The great policy of irrigation was entered on following the Potong River improvement work after liberation. In the past the Potong River overflowed every year causing great damages to the adjacent rural districts and Pyongyang, the capital.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"We irrigated 300,000 *chongbo* of land through an all-mass movement in one year after the war and now have more than one million *chongbo* of irrigated area."

During the Six-Year Plan 117 reservoirs and 8,850 pumping station were built and thus 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddies were put under irrigation.

Today there are a great number of irrigation facilities. Largest among them are Pyongnam Irrigation (100,000 *chongbo*), Ojidon Irrigation (34,000 *chongbo*), Kiyang Irrigation (51,000 *chongbo*) and Amnokgang Irrigation (90,000 *chongbo*).

As for man-made reservoirs, Yonpung, Taesong, Sohung, Manpung and Unpa lakes can be cited.

Suffice it to say that the total length of the irrigation canals goes round the earth.

Underground water is drawn up and used by digging pools and driving pipes. The great success achieved in this work left a particularly deep impression on us. It is an unprecedented unique example in the world.

President Kim Il Sung kindly had a

(Continued on page 7)

Memoirs of South Korean Laborers

Cry of Existence

(6) No Need to Have Sham Trade Union

(Continued from the No. 1,208 issue of the people's Korea)

It is 4 years since I started working. Taking this opportunity, I would like to back upon my past experience and the life of fellows around me.

I have been living in a dormitory for over 3 years as most of those ambitious who go up to city.

I wonder how many young people have vainly their youth in this dormitory, a "prison" without bars.

Usually, about 6 to 12 people are cramped into a cell-like small room. If you look at their lives a bit, you can easily see how perfectly their employers are achieving their objectives.

There is no longer the basic and common rule that one should take a good rest. Above all, workphobia is becoming widespread, posing a serious problem affecting more than 80% of all our lives directly or indirectly. The workphobia which surges before going to work is too strong to be alleviated by complainging simply or grumbling.

The factory gate looks exactly like the gate to the hell. Passing through it, I am always screwing up my courage, saying to myself, "I will work as hard as I can for 8 hours."

I think this fear is attributable partly to the hygienic and physical conditions in the workshop: heat, dust, the cranks of machines, the resulting chronical headache and the laborious work.

It is also due partly to the strict watch and screaches of the overseers. The work often than not becomes a mess, the speed of machines are accelerated to the maximum in order to raise productivity, and because the temperature and humidity fail to keep normal.

Yet, such mess is blamed on our mental conditions. It is all madness.

In such case, there are some who burst into tears, even unable to excuse at all. If we ask for permission leaving factory early or a day off when we are sick, we are regarded as sinners.

They bring us to task when machines conk. They thunder out, "what are you going to do in such state of mentality? Don't be careless with valuable machines.

You know how much our company loses? Write a written apology or

South Korean women workers who staged a sit-in are being dragged away by riot police.

quit job!"

They are speaking as if our labor is inferior to that of machines. Often the trade union know nothing about such oppressive, and inhuman treatment.

So our fellows are totally discouraged and can't but complain in their rooms.

We call on trade union officials, only to find that they know little about our plight. Instead, they criticize our attitudes and only ask trivial questions like our posts and names.

That adds to our despair. Our rooms are too cold for us to sleep in, so we asked for heaters.

As they stand for the employers, the overseers turn down our proposal. They usually excuse that it costs too much to provide heaters. In order to warm ourselves, in winter, we have to nestle up to each other with all the available bed quilts spread over us.

Nevertheless, it proves insufficient. But our fellows, obedient and wise, do not necessarily say anything at all to our company president who sleep peacefully, snoring in his warm bed, instead, they protest the trade union officials who are his puppets.

I pray for "great labors" which will with thick sound give birth to a new life, rocking the earth, under the dazzling illumination of this city.

(6) Concluded

BOOKSHELF

Pyongyang Flora and Botanical Dictionary

The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House brought out "Pyongyang Flora" recently.

It is a regional flora which has enriched the content of 7-volume "Korean Flora", an encyclopedia of Korean vegetation published earlier.

"Pyongyang Flora" contains scientific materials on more than 1,000 species of plants distributed in Pyongyang, above 100 kinds of garden plants grown in the city and 10 odd species of newly discovered plants.

This book will be helpful to scientific researches for better protecting and rationally developing and utilizing plant resources richly found in Korea and to the dissemination of botanical knowledge.

Earlier, the publishing house had issued "Botanical Dictionary", a five-language plant dictionary first of its kinds to see the light in Korea.

The scientific names and Korean, Russian, English and Japanese names of 7,000 higher plants (genera and species) are given in this dictionary intended for scientists and technicians majoring in botanical and associated sciences.

Botanical Dictionary

(Continued from page 6)

guesthouse built for me by an artificial lake.

Almost every day we take a stroll around it, with a glad heart. We often walk up to the dam which controls the water supply to the nearby cooperative farms.

Recently we had the opportunity to visit the Mirim Lock Gate built on the Taedong River.

It is situated in the middle between my lodging and Pyongyang, the capital. It was built in one and half a year from 1979 to 1980. It is a monumental structure built entirely with domestic techniques and material. It has a storage capacity of 100 million cubic metres of water. There are a hydropower station and a lock gate ensuring simultaneous passage of two vessels. Further down, many cranes and tipcars are seen at work.

Being limited in arable land, the DPRK has to reclaim land from the sea while building reservoirs.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"A bold plan for tideland development should be worked out and the projects pushed forward. Thus, 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland should be reclaimed in the vicinities of Ka Island, Sinmi Island, Chongju, the Chongchon River estuary, Taedong Bay and other places on the west coast by the end of the 1980's."

This teaching of his was immediately put into effect. The project of the first stage was to reclaim tens of thousands of *chongbo* of tideland. It was completed in one and half a year by 1981 and there came into being a seaside reservoir called September 18 Reservoir. The waters of this reservoir will be supplied to the vast Yonbaek Plain and the land to be reclaimed from the sea.

Korea emulates the netherlands in tideland development. Who could believe it only some years ago? But tideland reclamation has become a matter of vital interest to Korea.

FISHERY

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the fisheries a scientific system of fishing should be introduced, and fishing vessels should be made universal and modern and active fishing operations carried on to catch more fish."

Fish and other seafood are in effect one of the rich resources of Korea.

In this connection, President Kim Il Sung said in his policy speech made at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly:

"Our country which has many rivers and streams and is surrounded by the sea on three sides, abounds in marine resources and has favourable conditions for developing the fishing industry. If we take advantage of our favourable natural conditions and develop this industry, we can make the people's diet still more varied and solve the food problem more satisfactorily.

"We should not fail to attain the production target of five million tons of seafood. To this end, we should build more modern fishing vessels, strengthen the material and technical foundations of the fishing industry and introduce scientific fishing methods on a large scale."

He went on to say:

"...we should concentrate efforts on catching pollack, so that we will be able to increase the annual landings of this fish to over 2.5 million tons by the end of the 1980's. Meanwhile, we should decisively improve fish processing so that the fishing industry could better contribute to the improvement of the people's diet."

Five million tons of seafood production is one of the aforesaid ten long-term objectives of economic construction. This is 2.5 times higher than the 1970 figure (two million tons) and three times higher than the goal of the Six-Year Plan (1.6 million tons). It is a record figure by the world standard.

For the cold storage of fish an up-to-date refrigeration industry has been opened up to produce refrigerator cars. Bases of supply are properly distributed to meet the demand of consumers across the country.

(To be continued)

More Than 90 Percent of People Against Chon Junta: Kim Dae Jung

(Continued from page 1)

disclosed in a report of the "education minister" to the education and information committee of the "national assembly" on Oct. 2, the Tokyo daily reported.

More than 10,000 students of Koryo and Yonse universities in Seoul on Oct. 8 took to the streets in protest against the "government" and engaged a cordon of riot police near the famous Tongdae-Mun (East Gate) in Seoul. It was a day of sports exchange including soccer, basket ball and baseball between the two universities.

After base ball games between the two were over, on the Seoul stadium in the afternoon, over 10,000 student spectators trooped out and demonstrated to the East Gate, shouting anti-"government" slogans "Revise the constitution" and "Guarantee campus democracy."

Riot police intervened firing tear gas at the demonstrators. The fierce battle lasted for more than an hour, with students throwing stones at the riot police. Some 20 students and citizens were reported injured, according to Japanese newspapers.

Over 2,000 students of Seoul National University on Oct. 10 clashed with riot police, while trying to stage a street demonstration against "government" spying on campus. At least 20 students were taken into custody, but no injuries were reported. The students held a rally near their campus and were marching to the main gate of the school, holding placards of "Stop the police spying on campus activity!", "Down with the fascism!", when they were met by riot police squads. The students hurled rocks at police firing tear-gas canisters. A member of workers participated in the demonstration and clash too, according to Japanese newspapers.

More than 3,500 students of Seoul National University on Oct. 5 undertook a street demonstration, shouting "Defend the General Student Council" and fought with riot police tear gas firing, according to a report of the Dong-A Ilbo.

The students forced open an iron gate of Seoul University of take to the streets. Before the demonstration, they held an "Emergency Meeting for Defence of Campus" on the campus plaza. In the meeting, the students denouced the expulsion of students by the university authorities as an "uneducational act" and demanded the immeadiate reinstatement of the expelled seven students. They also accused the Chon junta of implanting four secret agents into the student movement. Over 300 of the demonstrators entered into a sit down in the student' hall at 7 p.m.

They shouted "University president resign", "Reveal all the facts about the implantation of secret agents by the 'government'" and "Withdraw disciplinary steps against more than 100 democratic students."

More than 100 of those Seoul National University students participating in a three-day sit-in still continued the strike through Oct. 6, demanding the resignation of the university president.

Meanwhile, over 70 students of Ewha Woman's University in Seoul carried out an all night sit-down, demanding abolition of the graduate quota system in the student's hall from 19:30, Oct. 4 to 8:38 Oct. 5, according to a report of the Dong-A Ilbo.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung who was expelled to the United States by the present south Korean junta in December 1982 expressed his firm resolve to go back to south Korea. In his interview with Newsweek (October 15, 1984), the one-time "presidential" candidate said, ". . . . it is time for me to go back and join them in their struggle for the restoration of democracy." He also said that more than 90 percent of the people don't support the Chon Du Hwan "regime." Here are excerpts from the interview:

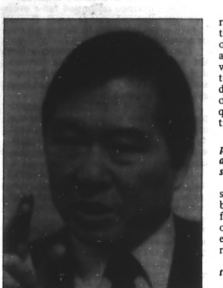
Question: ***Why did you decide that you would return to south Korea?***

KIM: By the end of this year I will have been here for two years and I have tried hard to support our people. But now it is time for me to go back and join them in their struggle for the restoration of democracy. Another reason is that I see a serious crisis in the Korean political climate. More than 90 percent of our people don't support the Chun Doo Hwan regime, but they are reluctant to participate in the struggle for democracy because they have become desperate and political. This is because of their disappointment with the dictatorship, the corruption and the huge gap between haves and have-nots. Even though there are many Chun opponents, we have not yet achieved our goal.

Of course Chun is not strong enough to crush us completely. There is a stalemate between both sides. At the same time, some of our people are becoming radical, even accepting communism or becoming anti-American, because of their anger and disappointment with the present situation. If the situation continues, within several years it will be beyond my ability to handle it, and there will be no hope for the restoration of democracy and peaceful reunification.

Q. ***But you are still on south Korea's list of banned politicians.***

A. I can't participate in political activities, and I don't want to. But even if I am banned I have the right to advocate human rights and democracy. That is a basic right of all human beings. This should not be considered a political activity, even if the government accuses me of violating the law I will not obey. Government must exist to protect our basic rights, not to destroy them.



Q. ***Some critics have said that you no longer have a strong following in Korea. What is your response to that?***

A. There is no freedom of speech in south Korea and so there is no real public opinion. I don't know how much of a following I have. But when I see the government's attitude, I think that I must be clearly supported by our people. If not, why did the south Korean government expel me to this mass media to mention my name? Why must they threaten me not to come back? They try to intimidate me by saying that they are going to rearrest me. If I do not have the support of the people why should they do so? If Chun feels he has the support of the people, why does he suppress public opinion? He can allow the people freedom of speech and fair elections. These are the requirements for democracy.

Q. ***One Korean official has said that your return may lead to instability and perhaps even violence.***

A. I definitely deny that assertion. First, if Chun does not arrest me and he deals with me reasonably then there will be no problem. Second, my message is nonviolent and moderate and so there is no reason that my return should create tension or instability. I am willing to have a dialogue with Chun. If we resolve the present deadlock between the government and its democratic opponents then there will be stability and reconciliation. Whether my return will result in the creation of further tension or contribute to instability depends on Chun's attitude and not on myself. I am Korean and so it is quite natural that I return to my country.

Q. ***Has the Reagan administration's policy of "quiet diplomacy" done anything to improve the situation in south Korea?***

A. Partly. But there has been no systematic change. There is no possibility of real freedom of speech or fair elections and there is no freedom of assembly. Democratic rights are extremely restricted. There has been no real improvement.

Q. ***In your opinion, what should the United States do?***

A. Jimmy Carter's policy was good. He openly advocated human rights and democracy, but he failed to practice it effectively. Now the Reagan administration, in a sense, has made a contribution to bringing about some relaxation of suppression with quiet diplomacy. But that result is somewhat cosmetic. So I urge the Reagan administration to practice both open diplomacy and quiet diplomacy. Our people have developed the impression that the American people only support dictators. They have become somewhat anti-American.

We are not asking America to restore democracy in our stead. We are asking America not to support military dictatorship and to give our people moral support and show us that America supports our democracy. People in the Third World cannot help becoming apathetic or even anti-American.

Q. ***What is your answer to the argument that full democracy is not yet possible in south Korea due to the threat from the north?***

A. The security issue can't justify the present suppression. If we want to establish strong national security, we need something to secure. Security and democracy are inseparable. If we restore democracy we can expect the people's full support for the government. Then we will have a sincere dialogue with north Korea to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula.

(NEWSWEEK/OCTOBER 15, 1984)

South Korean students take protest action on and off the campuses almost every day demanding the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan who seized power in a violent manner. Photo shows students of Seoul's prestigious Yonsei University throwing rocks at riot police during the April 17 on-campus demonstration.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA

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